

***** **Notice to Advertisers.** *****

In order to ensure changes being made in advertisements, copy must reach this office not later than 9 a. m. on the day of publication.

The Daily Mail

***** **The Weather.** *****

Maritime: Moderate to fresh northwest and west winds, fair with lower temperature.

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TWO CENTS PER COPY

GERMAN ATTEMPT TO RECOVER LOST GROUND UNSUCCESSFUL

Canadians on Firing Line Are in Good Condition

Germans Have Treated Them With Great Respect Since the Somme Battle---Stewart Lynn Tells of Visit of Sir Robert Borden and His Colleagues.

Canadian Headquarters in France, via London, March 9.—(By Stewart Lynn) The event of the week at the Canadian Army Headquarters in the field was the visit of Sir Robert Borden, Hon. Robt. Rogers and Hon. J. D. Hazen. In honor of Sir Robert Borden, whose last visit to the front took place in 1915, when Canada's troops held the Ypres salient under conditions that made their exploit history and brought them much praise, a review took place this (Friday) morning at headquarters.

The famous first brigade of the original division marched past the Premier and ministers. Relatively few of the men in the line were present at Ypres, but the reinforcements bear the glorious tradition which they will maintain when the occasion arrives. Since the Somme battle the Canadians have been treated with the greatest respect by the enemy and their losses have been relatively slight. The men reviewed were splendidly fit and the entire corp is in a similar condition and all looked forward confidently to the end of the period of inactivity.

Later Sir Robert and his party, including Prince Arthur of Connaught, visited a part of the front from which they gained a view of the German lines and obtained a general idea of the configuration of the ground held by the Canadians. While the party was near the front, watchful aviators hovered overhead to prevent the enemy from noticing any unusual movement of troops or from learning where to plant an admonitory shell.

A touch of home interest was added to the serious affair by the playing during the march past of an Ontario battalion of "Jingle Bells" by the bugle band. The weather was cold enough to make the tune appropriate.

A Recent Invention Has Greatly Added to The Comfort of British and Canadian Troops

One of the most recent inventions adding to the comfort of the British and Canadian field forces is the "Nissen Hut," in which the inventor made so big a hit that it is likely to become the standard means of housing the men. The hut is semi-circular in form and looks like a gigantic bit of stove-pipe half-buried in the earth, with doors and windows in the ends. Twenty-five men are housed in each hut. A thousand of these are under order, and "Nissens" are popping up all over. Already the hut is the subject of an army song, of which the burden is, "Put me in my little Nissen bed."

The convenience of transportation and the speed with which this hut can be erected, enables many men hitherto forced to sleep in the open to obtain shelter.

British Admiralty Orders Ship to Bermuda, When an American Passenger was Searched

NEW YORK, March 9.—The British Admiralty ordered the British steamship Vauban, bound for this city from South American ports, to change her course and stop at Bermuda, where women agents of the government boarded the ship and searched Mrs. J. V. Zink, an American, passengers ascertained when the vessel arrived here today.

Mrs. Zink was forced to surrender a packet of papers. She was searched despite her own protests and those of other Americans. Mrs. Zink is the wife of an American drug salesman who is now in South America.

BRITISH TROOPS NOW IN BAGDAD.

LONDON, March 10.—The Daily Chronicle says today that it is virtually certain the British troops are now in Bagdad and that official confirmation of this may be expected at any moment. The Chronicle's military correspondent, upon whose information the assertion apparently was based, writes: "One is entitled to assume that the city was occupied without any serious fighting and we shall probably learn that our cavalry dashed through it and along the Tigris toward Sandra."

GERMAN OFFICIAL REPORT.

BERLIN, via Sayville wireless) March 10.—There were varying weather conditions on the western front today, with lively fighting at many places, says this evening's official report from the War Office. Numerous aerial combats occurred. There were no events of particular importance on the eastern front.

PRISON TERM FOR GERMAN SHIP'S CREW

Florence, S. C., March 10.—Eight of officers and men of the German Hansa Line freighter Liebenfels, which began sinking in Charleston harbor on the night of January 31, were found guilty of sinking the vessel in a navigable stream by a jury in the United States district court here late yesterday.

They were acquitted, however, on one count, that of conspiracy to sink the steamer. Capt. J. R. Klattenhoff was the only one of the indicted men whose trial was postponed. He is ill at Charleston.

Counsel for the defence argued that the men should not be punished, intimating that they were only carrying out orders. The defence offered no testimony, but after conviction made a motion for a new trial, which was denied.

The officers and men were today sentenced to a year in the Atlanta federal prison and to pay a fine of \$500 each.

Soldiers Given Representation

Regina, Sask., March 10.—The Saskatchewan Legislature will be prorogued today. Last night the bill giving three seats to the soldiers was given a third reading; the Opposition moved five amendments, all being declared out of order, and the bill then carried on the division.

Adriatic Arrived

New York, March 10.—The steamer Admiralty of the White Star Line, arrived today from Liverpool.

CANADIANS MAY SECURE SHIP BUILDING INDUSTRY

British Government Has Big Plan on Foot to Utilize Canadian Shipyards--Steel Steamers of Large Carrying Capacity to be Constructed.

MONTREAL, March 10.—A special cable in the Montreal Star today says: An extensive programme of shipbuilding for the British government in Canada is in contemplation, according to information which became available today. If the plans which are now in view are carried out successfully, the existing shipyards in Canada may all be utilized for the construction of steel steamers of large carrying capacity, while new industries along the same line will be established on large scale. It is learned that the British government, in utilizing the resources of Canada in this way, is acting through the Imperial Munitions Board and there is reason to believe that, with the available resources of raw material there may be developed in the Dominion a steel shipbuilding industry equaling in extent the vast enterprises of the munition business.

Industry May be Permanent.

Whereas the latter, however, will terminate with the war, there are prospects for the permanency of shipbuilding with big yards on the St. Lawrence, the Atlantic coast, Toronto, Port Arthur and the Pacific.

The undertaking now in view is one means of overcoming the great shortage of ocean tonnage, due to the Admiralty's requirements of transports, and incidentally to replace the ships lost from the enemy programme of submarine activity.

The working out of the details of the scheme, which, it is learned, are well advanced and practically certain to be proceeded with, is in the hands of the Imperial Munitions Board at Ottawa. If Canada proves equal to the situation, as it has done in the munitions line, an industry of immense proportions may be built up in Canada.

IMPORTANT SUCCESS HAS BEEN ACHIEVED BY FRENCH FORCES

Advance Made Along a Front of 1500 Metres---German Positions Heavily Shelled by Artillery---Enemy Driven Out of their Trenches.

(From a staff correspondent of Associated Press.)

With the French Armies in Champagne, France, March 9.—The success of the French troops on Thursday between Butte du Mesnil and Maisons de Champagne, was even more important than was thought at first. The troops advanced along a 1500 metre front to a depth ranging from 600 to 800 metres, occupying it at all points. The casualties of the Germans were very heavy and up to the present 136 prisoners, including three officers, have been counted.

Throughout Wednesday night and Thursday morning the French artillery of every calibre had shelled heavily the German line. Every gun was trained on trenches and blockhouses opposite the French lines. The correspondent saw the first infantrymen clamber out of the front trenches and proceed at a slow pace across No Man's Land, preceded by a complete curtain of fire from the artillery, which raised and dropped methodically as the footmen advanced.

The German artillery meanwhile opened a heavy curtain of fire, which, however, did not restrict the advance.

Enemy Held Strong Position and Fought Very Stubbornly Before Being Driven Out

Gradually the French troops reached the first line German trenches, where the German occupants could be seen here and there rushing out, their hands raised in the air as a token of surrender, after which they were passed through the advancing French ranks and hurried to the rear.

At some points, however, the Germans had made their positions regular fortresses and here and there was sharp grenade and rifle fighting. But the positions succumbed one after another to the French attack.

Waves of infantry could then be seen making their way slowly up the slopes until they attained their fixed objective. While the fighting was in progress, French aeroplanes circled overhead and watched the movements of the Germans behind the point where the attack was being made.

After the Fight Had Ended Many German Prisoners Were Passed Along to the Rear

No German airplanes made their appearance during the fighting, but an occasional sharp rattle of machine guns behind the thick snow clouds gave evidence of their presence.

After the fight was over, batch after batch of prisoners was passed along the roads towards the rear. The total of these men is not yet known. Most of them seemingly were very young. The French troops recaptured within thirty-two minutes from the beginning of their infantry attack every essential point of ground between Butte du Mesnil and Maisons de Champagne, the conquest of which by the Germans in their supreme assault on February 4 brought a telegram of praise from Emperor William to Crown Prince Frederick William.

Despite every possible disadvantage, such a thick snow, the French assaulting force carried out its programme with clockwork exactitude, attaining every objective point at the pre-arranged minute.

German Attempt to Retake Lost Ground From French Troops Resulted in Failure

PARIS, March 10.—Violent fighting occurred in the Champagne last night, in consequence of a German attempt to recapture the ground won by the French between Butte du Mesnil and Maisons de Champagne. Today's official statement says that after several desperate charges had been made, with alternate advances and retreats, the French succeeded in holding all the ground gained, and in making fresh progress.

On the Verdun front the Germans attacked the trenches recaptured by the French north of Courieres wood. They penetrated these positions at some points, but were ejected by a counter attack.